Government, and I hope that the Hon'ble Member does not wish to press this motion.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—In view of the fact that it is only consideration of justice that stood in the way of giving effect to this, I withdraw.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 5.

As the mover was absent, the following motion was considered withdrawn.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for XIII—General Administration—Huzur—by Re. 1.*

Motion No. 6.

The following motion was not moved and so it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for XIII—General Administration—Huzur—by Re. 1.*

Question put:—*That the demand may be passed.*

Motion carried.

14. XIII—General Administration—4—Legislative Council—T. A.—Rs. 1,000.

President.—The next is the demand of Rs. 1,000 under XIII—4—Legislative Council.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 1,000—under XIII—General Administration—4—Legislative Council—T. A. Out of an allotment of Rs. 8,000 provided under XIII—General Administration—Legislative Council—T. A., a sum of Rs. 7,977--4--8 has already been spent and the balance available under the head would not be sufficient for the remaining part of the year. A number of bills other than those belonging to the last budget session were paid from the current year's allotment. There were also several Select Committees. They have contributed to the anticipated increase in the T. A. I request that this Rs. 1,000 may kindly be passed by this House.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for XIII—4—Legislative Council by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ചില ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു മറുപടി പറയുന്നതു്, ചോദിച്ചആളിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം തോല്പിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലായിട്ടാണ്കാണുന്നതു്. ഞാൻ സപ്ലിസിലുള്ള കാസ്റ്റ്വാർ സ്റ്റാറിസ്റ്റിക്സ് ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും നിയമനാവസരങ്ങളിൽ സ്വന്തക്കാരേയും സ്വജാതിക്കാരേയും നിയമിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷപാതബുദ്ധി പൊതുജനദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നായിരുന്നു. ആ സ്റ്റാറിസ്റ്റിക്സ് കളക്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുശേഷം മേശപ്പുറത്തു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ചോദ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. അതു കളക്ട് ചെയ്യാനാണ് പ്രയാസം, കളക്ട് ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അതു് അച്ചടിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രയാസമൊന്നുമില്ല. അതു

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അച്ചടിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലുതായ പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടാകും. എന്റെ മാത്രമല്ല പല മെംബർമാരുടേയും ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഉത്തരങ്ങൾമേശപ്പുറത്തു വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു" മറുപടി കിട്ടിവരുന്നതു". ദയവുചെയ്തു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഈരീതി മാറണം. ഞങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു എന്തിനാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനറിയാം. ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാൻവേണ്ടിയല്ല ചോദിക്കുന്നതു". ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അറിയാനാണു".ഇന്നതിനാണു" ചോദിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു അറിയാവുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു" അതിനെപ്പറ്റി എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിലേയും ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെ ഒരുപോലെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിച്ചു" എല്ലാ ഇൻഫർമേഷനും രേഖരിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ആർക്കും പ്രയോജനപ്പെടാതെ ചോദിച്ച ആളെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവിധം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതു" വലിയ കഷ്ടമാണു". അതുകൊണ്ടു" മേശപ്പുറത്തു വയ്ക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരക്കടലാസ്സുകൾ അച്ചടിച്ചു മെംബർമാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിതരണം ചെയ്യേണമെന്നു" ഞാൻ പറയുന്നു.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is no difficulty at all; if the House would not be satisfied with simply placing the information on the Council table, and if the House thinks that such portions should be printed, Government have no objection.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Can you not have these printed in the printed Proceedings? Can't you print the statistics along with the Council Proceedings as is done in other Councils? There they have got starred questions.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I think it is better to give it in the question papers.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—So much the better.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Any way the press has to be engaged.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I don't press.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for XIII—4—Legislative Council by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—The object of this motion is only a simple one. Many officers of the Government who are deputed for work on the polling day—Legislative Council Election—are posted to places where they cannot register their votes. I may say that, in posting persons to various polling booths, care must be taken to see that officers, having votes—having the right of exercising their votes—may be posted to places where they could exercise their votes, or if it is not possible, they may be allowed to send up their votes by post. That is a privilege which certain individuals have and that is lost by the fact that they happen to be Government officers and they have to go to a place where they are asked to go.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I beg to support this. If you will kindly make a reference, to Regulations 29, and 30 of the Madras Electoral Rules, you will find how votes of such polling

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officers are recorded. There, officers who have work at polling stations are enabled to record and send their votes. The procedure is detailed in Regulations 29 and 30 of the Madras Electoral Rules as already stated. I had sent up a resolution which was disallowed.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I shall, as far as possible, see that polling officers shall be officers who can exercise their polls in the station where they are stationed.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I don't think it will be possible in all cases. So some persons will not be able to vote. So there may be an alternative to have the right to vote by post.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I understand there is no instance here of voting by post. I cannot give a ready answer.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—The Electoral Rules here have to be amended in the light of the procedure adopted in the Madras Presidency. The points shall be noted. That is all that can be done.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for XIII—Legislative Council by Re 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I beg to move this token cut and I consider this token cut as the most important cut that is to be moved in this last session of the second Council. You know, Sir, that the Legislative Council was instituted here for the purpose of associating the people more and more in an increasing measure with the Government of Cochin. It was for the progressive realisation of responsible Government that this institution was brought into existence. We shall, however, examine and see how far, towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government, we have been proceeding. We have pressed inside the Council, in 1926, to the Diwan that some reforms must be immediately given and if possible a constitution be granted to Cochin in the near future. That request seems to be in the dovecotes of the Huzur and several questions have been put inside this House with reference to it and no question has been answered. We have been pressing here for the bifurcation of the functions of the Diwan and the President, so that the executive need not be charged with hiding its own follies. It has been stated here that the questions have been answered in a way, evasively. Government do not want to answer these questions, ticklish questions, nasty questions, questions which they do not wish to answer in public. They are shelved, not brought to light and allowed to lapse. In all these matters we

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have got the suspicion that if these questions are answered, the Executive cannot go off well. Therefore, they hide it. Why should such a charge be made at all? Why should you give room for such a charge. Therefore, it is we have asked invariably, at least as a beginning, to bifurcate the functions of the President and the Diwan. Then we have asked the Deputy Presidentship to be thrown open to election. To that also we had no answer. Apart from all that, we had asked for the right to put supplementary questions by everyone inside this House. That was the smallest of all grants. You have a bureaucracy well represented inside this House. Every Member of it can answer any question to any member, but from the non-official side only the member who has put the main question can ask any supplementary question. What is there if we also put our combined efforts? And what a member thinks, if it cannot be said in this House, if our questions cannot be asked in this House, how are we to function properly? Therefore, even in that smallest matter we are not allowed. Supplementary questions are allowed everywhere in the assembly; it is allowed in the Provincial Councils; it is allowed in some of the inner State Councils; it is allowed in Pudukkottai; but in Cochin it is not allowed. When we ask the question we are told, we have been copyingg Travancore and because Travancore has not got this right of supplementary question extended, Cochin should not have. Why should we follow Travancore in its slowness? Why should we not advance, go forward, and say Travancore to follow Cochin? These kinds of things are simple and you open yourself to the charge, that you are not capable of answering supplementary questions from all sides of the House. That will be the only conclusion we take from the strong attitude that Government have taken in opposing our demands. For this simple right of putting supplementary questions, why should we be denied? I can see no reason of any kind except that the bureaucracy must go on as it used to do. Then, Sir, we have got the question of infusing some more responsibility in the working of this Council. It is certain that the non-officials have absolutely no responsibility of putttng into practice what they state from this side of the House. Why should we be condemned to a perpetual opposition? Why should there be no prize? What for should there be eternal opposition to the Government? I fail to see what useful purpose in politics, an institution like this, can serve in modern days. We have got absolutely nothing worth having for. We simply come here as critics. We have got the opportunity to meet the Diwan and the officers inside this House and speak a few words in their very faces, because they have to sit here and hear it. (*Laughter.*)

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That is the only advantage we have got, apart from newspaper criticisms. Otherwise we will put everything in the papers, they can read it and throw it into the waste paper basket. We have got the further advantage of putting a question, "has the attention of the Government been drawn to such and such a paper". Apart from that we have got no prizes in politics. Every race has got a prize. Every sport has got a prize. But this sport in politics in Cochin has got no prize of any kind. Therefore, I submit the time has come. In the next Council at least, we will go forward. We have had six years of training in this House. I do not think our infancy should continue any further. In any case the time has come when you must infuse an element of responsibility in the working of this institution. If you do not do so, I do not think any useful purpose can be served. What are we to fight for? When we go to the Electorate we say we shall do so and so; and here we find that we are absolutely impotent to do anything of that sort. Many manifestos will come and we say that we shall try to do this or that. When you come here, you find yourself absolutely helpless to do anything, unless the Government is prepared to come to your help. In every place the executive is guided by the Legislature, but unfortunately in these parts of the world the Legislature is guided by the Executive, which is exactly opposite of what it ought to be. Should we continue in such a system? Why should the intelligensia of Cochin stand this? I cannot understand. If it were left to me, I would even rebel. No, I shall not live under such a system. It is not left to me alone. I am one of the tiniest of the majority. I do not know why they are sitting silent during these elections. Why should they not fight for responsible Government in the election and get a return upon that ticket, I cannot understand. Why don't they do it? Otherwise the future working of this institution would be a mere show. There is not anything real about it. It is only a mere eye wash. As somebody has been calling it, it is a mere mockery. The people have characterised it as a farce that is being enacted. Therefore we want the Government to take all this into consideration, and now we have got a Britisher himself in our midst to take note of our feeling and say whether we are fit or unfit. That is the reason why we welcomed a Britisher. Let us get the opinion whether we are fit or unfit. If we are unfit, we do not want this institution. Rule us autocratically. If we are fit, don't give us this excuse or that excuse, but give us a proper real legislature, that shall really guide the executive. We have petitioned His Highness, we went into deputation to His Highness and pressed for the separation of the services from the legislature and that is a very important piece of reform. If you bring the services here, they

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suffer in their work. Many officers are complaining, on account of the Legislative Council work plenty of work has been thrown upon us without any additional remuneration, without any additional staff and we could not cope with them. Another thing. They are the accused. They have to defend themselves. We want advocates to defend the cause. If a department is going, there must be somebody here to stand up, if they are making a demand. That is not public interest. If it is done by an advocate who is selected from this House we could accept that statement. Who is making that statement? The accused himself makes that statement; and it is not in the interests of the public to make the matter public. It is such an officer against whom this charge is made. How can we attack that question? There is the parliamentary form. A minister is in charge of a department. That officer is put in the move, an officer who comes inside. This is a position which is an anomalous position. We asked for a definition of the Government of Cochin inside this House. From the Government Advocate downwards everybody fumbled to give us an answer. Nobody knows what the Government of Cochin is. It is not definite—an indefinite quantity? Is it creditable to Cochin, in modern times, to have an indefinite quantity? The Diwan is defined, the Government of Cochin is not defined, and yet we find 'Government' used very freely in all our correspondences, in all our debates by every member on the official side as well as on the non-official side, without even having a definition of that. I submit this kind of anomalous position ought to be examined and we ought to be taken forward towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government. We have absolutely no control of the finance. From the very day the Council was opened we were told that the strings of the purse shall be with the Council. After all, you know we have neither the strings nor the purse, nor even the rupees. I am very glad that since the change in the Diwanship such things are very rare. We had to fight very hard at least to have the present state of affairs, to have some kind of control, to have some kind of voice to be brought in the exercise of the control over it. And, therefore, I submit that it is high time when all India is moving forward rapidly towards responsible Government, that we in Cochin, far more advanced than any portion of India, whose literates number more than any other place in the whole of India, and who constitute a kind of law abiding body, and in whose jails there are only a very few number and most of them for petty offences, a law abiding nation, a law abiding people, should remain as it is. In spite of the fact that we have got communalism here and there—all that will disappear if responsible

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Government is introduced—an element of responsibility is infused into the working of our administration.

Again, Sir, we have to make a complaint regarding the publication of the reports. These reports of the proceedings of this House are intended for the edification of the public. Every constituency is anxious to know what its Member has done in a particular session. What takes place here, the public are anxious to know. We do not get our proceedings for months. The proceedings of the day should be available for the public at least the next day or the day after. But if it is printed and circulated and brought out at the end or two months or three months the interest is completely lost. And therefore, I submit we must take effective steps to see that these reports come at least within a week of the sitting of the Legislative Council, if not early. We have got a good staff of typists and shorthand writers and if they are given some more encouragement by way of pay or emoluments, I am sure, we will get them work hard and give us these reports. I am not prepared to accept the Hon'ble Secretary's version of it, that they cannot do such a thing. I have got a little knowledge of the internal working of this Council. Whenever the Diwan does not sit inside this House and the Deputy President presides over the Council, the entire proceedings of the day are typed and placed before the Diwan in the evening or the next morning. It it is possible for the edification of the Diwan, I do not see why it is not possible to do so for the edification of the greater public, who pays the Diwan. Therefore, I submit that the Secretary is only trying to help the bureaucracy by prolonging these things intended for the edification of the public. That is not proper.

Again, I have got only one more point to say. Some Members have been complaining that the gazettes will not go to them after the dissolution of this Council on Friday. The Council's life is three years from the date on which we took the oath here. All Members are entitled to be treated as Members of the Council till three years elapse, unless the Council is earlier dissolved. I do not wish to say that we are not prepared to pay a few annas or a few rupees. But I think it is a tréatment which Government ought to extend to the Members. Last time there was a complaint. Some Members got the gazettes till the full period of three years, others did not. There was such a complaint. I only mention that minor point for the information of the Secretary to the Diwan. I don't wish to say anything further. We hope to see that you will take note of our aspirations and you will advice the paramount power, if neces-

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sary to have its consent. And in these days when the principle is accepted as the ruling principle to be brought into affairs, when pronouncements, announcements, after-dinner speeches, Chamber of Princes' speeches, have been made constitutionally, to say that the Government will not stand in the way of any Indian State, coming forward to associate its own public with a Government, it is time that we should take advantage of this state of affairs and move in that political atmosphere and take Cochin forward under your auspices to a better land. I hope that before the coming Council begins to work you would have done something for the progressive realisation of responsible Government in Cochin.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ കാലത്തു് എന്തെങ്കിലും പരിഷ്കാരം വരുത്തുമെന്നുള്ളതു് തീച്ചയാണു്. ആ പരിഷ്കാരം മൂലം ശക്തി കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു് അപകടം വരാതിരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടി സേഫ്"ഗാർഡസ്" വെയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയാനാണു് ഈയവസരം ഞാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ജ്യൂതമെംബർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ പരിഷ്കാരം അത്യാവശ്യം തന്നെ. ഞാൻ അതിനോടു യോജിക്കുന്നു. എന്തെങ്കിലും പരിഷ്കാരം ഈ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വരുത്തുമെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. പരിഷ്കാരം വരുന്നതോടുകൂടി അശക്തന്മാർ കൂടുതൽ അശക്തന്മാർ ആകാതിരിക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകം രക്ഷോപായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നാമതായി വോട്ടർമാർക്കു് വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള യോഗ്യത കുറയ്ക്കണം.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കണ്ണൻനായർ.—യോഗ്യത കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു് എന്തിനു"?

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. കെ. രാമൻ.—Tax qualification.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—വോട്ടർമാരുടെ യോഗ്യത എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ സാധാരണ ഭാഷയിൽ അർത്ഥമാകും. അതു മനസ്സിലാകാത്തതിൽ ഞാൻ കുറക്കാരനല്ല. അതു റാക്സ്" കാളിഫിക്കേഷനാണെന്നു ഒരു മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും തന്നെ ആ അർത്ഥം എല്ലാവർക്കും മനസ്സിലാവുന്നതാണെന്നു തീച്ചയാണു്. എല്ലാവർക്കും വോട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ തന്നെയും ഒരു ദോഷവും വരാനില്ല. എല്ലാവർക്കും വോട്ടു കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന വാദം വളരെ ബഹളമായി നടക്കുന്നകാലമാണിതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റാക്സ്" കാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നടത്തോളം അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു് രക്ഷയില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ നിയമം നിർമ്മിച്ച കാലത്തുതന്നെ അന്നദിവാനായിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ പി. നാരായണമേനോനെ ഇതു സംബന്ധമായി ഞാൻ നേരിട്ടു കണ്ടു് സംസ്സാരക്കയുണ്ടായി. "നിങ്ങൾക്കു ആക്കം തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ രക്ഷയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് നിങ്ങൾക്കു് രണ്ടു കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റുവൻസി തന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു" എന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞതു് നികുതി അടവിന്റെ ലിസ്റ്റുകൾ നോക്കി സമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള വോട്ടുകളുടെ ഏറക്കുറവുകൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കി അതുവെച്ചു കൂട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം ആയിരുന്നു. എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും ഇണം വർണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിവെച്ചു കൊണ്ടല്ല കാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ കൂട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതു്. ഒരു നീതിമാനായ ദിവാൻജി ഇരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കാൺസ്റ്റിട്ടൂഷനൽ മോണാർക്കു് അല്ലെങ്കിലും ഈ നിലയിൽ പെരുമാറുന്ന മഹാരാജാവും ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ, അവശസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു് അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ നേരിട്ടു ദിവാൻജി അവർകളേയും മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സി

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നേയും ഉണത്തിച്ച പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. ജനങ്ങളുടെ കയ്യിൽ അധികാരം കിട്ടിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ മാതിരി സേഫ്ഗാർഡ് ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി പരിതാപകരമായ നിലയിലാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് പരിഷ്കാരം വേണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതായി ആരും തെറ്റിദ്ധരിക്കരുതു്. പരിഷ്കാരം വേണമെന്നു വാദിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി പരിഷ്കാരം ഒരുകൂട്ടർക്ക് ആപത്താകാതിരിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി അക്കൂട്ടർക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ചില രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ആ വക പരിരക്ഷകൾ പരിഷ്കാര സമയം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

എല്ലാവർക്കും വോട്ടവകാശം കൊടുത്താൽ പ്രത്യേക നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങൾ എടുത്തുകളയുമത്രേ എന്നു് ചിലർ ചോദിച്ചേയ്ക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അതിനു കാലം വന്നിട്ടില്ല. പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ ഇതുവരെ എല്ലാവർക്കും വോട്ടവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടു് അതിലും ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു കടന്നുകൂടാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എല്ലാവർക്കും വോട്ടവകാശം കൊടുത്താൽ തന്നെയും അവരുടെ അവകാശം അറിഞ്ഞു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാൻ തക്ക തന്റേടം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ അവർക്കു കുറെ കാലം വേണ്ടിവരും. ആ തന്റേടം കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ ഈ പ്രത്യേക നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമായിത്തന്നെവരും. ഈ സംഗതികൾ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടു് ഇതിന്റെ അവതാരകനായ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പറിനോടു പൂർണ്ണമായും ബലമായും ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, it is quite evident that the natural growth of this institution would certainly be on the lines so clearly sketched by the Hon'ble Member for the Jews. I quite agree with him in that aspect, but I have only to say that we have definite regulations and rules to work the Council; and as I have explained about the same point on the last two Budget Sessions of 1104 and 1105 we, at least on this side are rather precluded from anticipating or making definite comments about the constitutional aspects that have been outlined in the Regulation. As such, I regret that no useful comment could be given by me in the discussion that has been raised by the Hon'ble Member for the Jews. That is all I wish to say for the information of the House.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it the Government opinion or the Secretary's opinion.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is the Government opinion. All that the Government could say in the matter is, so far as the questions or the issues that have been raised by the Hon'ble Member for Jews is concerned, the position of the Government stands quite the same as it stood in the Budget Session of 1105, when I dealt with many of these questions in extenso. Nothing more I could usefully add to the discussion.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Sir, one word I wish to say with regard to the publication of the Council Proceedings. Fortunately, I am not new to the subject. I believe Members on the other side too are not new to it. The Member for the Jews asked that, if it were possible for me to send reports to the Diwan every evening about the proceedings of that day

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why could I not publish the proceedings of each day on the next day? If it is enough if the reports are published in the way that I sent them to the Diwan, they can certainly be published the next day. For, with regard to this cut motion, I only report to the Diwan that 'Mr. A. B. Salem moved his token cut to comment on the working of the Council. Mr. K. Ayyappan supported it'. Will that do? 'Certainly not', he will say. Even if, in the Council Proceedings, we should give only the summary of the speeches, then also it will be possible for publishing the proceedings at a date earlier than now. But if the speeches are, as is done now, to be reported verbatim I do not think it is possible to publish them even within a fortnight after their delivery. The reporters will have the long-hand copy of these speeches ready only after their stress of work in the Council is finished. Then they have to type them. They work at night also. When the speeches are delivered to the office, they have to be revised by their respective authors. Members attend to this work only after they return home. Then comes the proof reading. I think the President as well as some of the Members know what an amount of trouble we have in the revision of the proofs. Thus, it is not at all possible to publish the proceedings within the time in which my friend on the other side wants them to be brought out. There is absolutely no avoidable delay on our part in the publication of the proceedings, You may be rest assured there.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—No blame to you, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Now that I am on my legs, I am tempted to say a few words on the other subjects so lightly touched by the Member for the Jews. But I desist. However, I echo the sentiment of my friend that we should all try to infuse a little more of the sense of responsibility into the proceedings of this Council. (*Hear, hear.*) There I am one with him.

President.—Mr. A. B. Salem.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, the Hon'ble, the Secretary, said that he could add nothing more to what has been said at the Budget Session of 1105. But I ask the question, what action has the Government taken upon the most unique procedure that this House adopted in 1105? This House, after exhausting all remedies possible and after trying all methods possible to get the Government to move, at last came to the drastic measure of throwing or attempting to throw out the whole budget. Even after that procedure if the Government has only this answer to give, I can only say that the Government is rather wooden, anti-deluvian, immovable because they would not move. Here

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is the extraordinary spectacle of the Government being completely defeated in having their entire budget for the administration thrown out ; and if they do not come forward and say, "well, people are dissatisfied; what is the cause of dissatisfaction? let us examine it ; let us see if we can meet them halfway "but if the Government would show an absolutely callous attitude and say "we cannot do anything, we cannot move, we are helpless in the matter;" then, I think, I should press this one rupee cut. We do not want to put any difficulty in the pathway of the Diwan ; but only to show that we want these things to be considered by the Government earnestly and, if possible, in a responsive spirit that we press it. You are an irremovable Executive, and if you are going to be an irresponsible Executive then, what is the remedy that the people have, constitutionally to make you move forward ? This is the only weapon that we have got-these cut motions—and when a cut motion is carried in this House for progress or a censure, it is the bounden duty of the Government to move, and, if the Cochin Government will not move, we will take steps to see whether there is any power to move the Cochin Government. That is the only thing we can do. Therefore, I would press this one rupee cut to be carried in this House in order that the Government may move forward, not to put any difficulty in the pathway of the Administration, and the present Administration and ourselves are pulling on very well. We do not want to create any difficulties. Otherwise I would have tabled total cut. Three times this House tabled total cuts, taking away the grant for the working of this very House, three times it carried that cut, saying that we shall not be a party to the working of this House in this manner any longer. The Government will not move. I put the question, why is this institution continued when the Members of this House threw out the provision to work this institution? The answer was it is being continued for the purpose for which it has been created. What is that purpose ? We say it serves no useful purpose to us. Therefore, we don't want to be a consenting party to give any more money to work this institution. The Government restores it and says we want this institution. For what purpose ? To hide your sins or to pass on your sins to us ? Whenever difficulties arise they say, what can we do ? The Legislative Council will say so and so. They have said so and so. We cannot do anything. So part of the blame is always thrown upon us and sometimes the whole blame, if it is possible, and what is the foot-rope we have got? Nothing. Therefore, I submit that this motion need not be considered as a censure motion, but it should be considered as a motion for the purpose of making the Government move a little more advance

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in the constitutional method of governing Cochin. I, therefore press this one rupee cut to a division.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

Question put:—*That the grant minus Re. 1 may be made.*

The demand minus Re. 1 was carried by the House.

15. XV—Law and Justice—B. 2. District Court—Temporary Establishment—Rs. 22.

President.—The next is the demand for Rs. 22 under XV—Law and Justice B. 2—District Court—Temporary Establishment.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 22 under XV—Law and Justice—B2—District Courts—Temporary Establishment. Sir, one of the Harikars of the Diwan's personal staff who was appointed as peon of the Temporary Second Additional Judge of Anjikaimal entered on privilege leave for about 2 months and a substitute had to be appointed. Generally leave allowance is not provided for in the case of temporary establishment. As such they are not eligible for leave allowance. But in the case in question, however, the temporary peon happened to have a permanent place as Harikar and he has to be paid leave allowance. The result is that there is no provision for the pay of the acting hand and his pay at the rate of Rs. 11 per month aggregating to Rs. 22 is the amount that I move for the acceptance of this House.

Motion No. 1.

The following motion was not moved and so it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22 for Law and Justice by Re 1.*

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22 for Law and Justice by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I have tabled this motion, Sir, to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of releasing a political prisoner Mr. Amsi Narayanan Pillai who is now in the Viyyur Central Jail and of withdrawing all pending political prosecutions. Mr. Pillai is a young poet and the editor of 'Mahatma' and belongs to Travancore. He was proceeded against under Section 93 of the Criminal Procedure Code and was ordered to furnish security for good behaviour for getting printed the third edition of 'സത്യാഗ്രഹശതമാലിക' and the 4th edition of 'സത്യാഗ്രഹമീമാംസ'. His was not a case of ordinary trial and punishment. A true Satyagrihi and Congressman that he is, Mr. Pillai refused to take part in the proceedings of the Court

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